THE EXAMINER.

No. 441. SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1816.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 430.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS MARY AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

THE public have been surprised, but agreeably so, with the news of the Princess MARY's approaching marriage to the Duke of GLOUCESTER. This is as it should be. We are not infected, thank Heaven, with family curiosity; neither do we believe one-thousandth part of what we ever hear about families and their proceedings, whatever inclination we may have to think ill of those who tattle about them. But Royal Families, from certain obvious causes, are liable to be less harmonious than others; and it is gratifying to see the members of them coming closer together. Nations will not be jealous of meetings like these:—they will easily forgive such conspiracies to obtain power,—and had all the Princesses been married at once, nobody would get up to vote that the family, as was said of the Crown's influence, had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished.

We might here be getting upon delicate ground, if we did not restrain ourselves; but the fact is, we are great advocates of weddings on all sides, and do not like the idea of unmarried Princesses, any more than that of nuns or vestal virgins. Of all the crusades imaginable, we think that one in favour of such ladies would be the wisest as well as most gallant; and after Sir SYDNEY SMITH had settled the faculties of the Barbary pirates, we should like to see him muster up a throng of the finest unmarried cavaliers to be found,—all the bachelor BRUCES and Sir ROBERT WILSONS,—and proceed to throw open the nunneries throughout Spain and Portugal. In private life, among Protestant countries, celibacy may be a matter of choice,—nay, in some instances, if it's motive is properly appreciated, it may even supersede the most received notions of happiness with a sense of dignity and disinterestedness, the tranquillity of which it shall not be in the power of any thing sublunary to disturb. But persons of Royal Rank have hardly a choice in any thing: their enjoyments and self-denials are, in general, equal matters of compulsion; and a Princess is a political nun, with whom the possibility of being released from her trammels is scarcely a set off to the want of religious enthusiasm.

The most objectionable thing in these Royal connexions,—and of late years it has been lamentably obvious,—is that they have too great a tendency to deteriorate the stock. It is well understood, we believe, in natural history, that this is the case with regard to less lordly animals than man; and at whatever distance we may be, or affect to be, from those animals, yet it cannot be denied that we have many things with them in common, —such as teeth, eyes, and senses;—that we are animals, in short, as they are;—that ladies catch cold as well as their horses, and that the kind and vivacious among us owe their delightfulness to pretty much the same things as the birds and the greyhounds. Till BONAPARTE's marriage with MARIA LOUISA, the old royal houses of Europe had done nothing but interchange marriages with each other exclusively; and for the sake of "legitimacy," they now threaten to do it again. One dotage, they think, is to prop up another. BONAPARTE has already been unmarried, as far as could be contrived; though the *Sir Antony Absolutes* of Europe could not push the principle further, and unfather him. The semi-legitimate little NAPOLEON seems to flourish, with an obstinate good health, among the Archdukes and Archduchesses; and probably in his face and in theirs, according to all that we have heard, the reader might see a curious contrast in proof of our theory. We do not mean to deny that there are advantages in keeping Royal Families clear of other connexions; but the principle may be carried to excess, and we think that the BONAPARTES, BEAUHARNOIS, and BERNADOTTES, would have done a great deal of good in this respect, if in no other. The Royal Families of Europe, generally speaking, are notoriously plain. The English is the best looking, and certainly contains some fine specimens of robust animal flourishing, though its faces are not exactly what TITIAN would have selected. Thus, with the help of good complexions, they are counted handsome when young. But the Austrian aspect is plain, and so is the Prussian. The Emperor ALEXANDER, though with his tallness and goodnatured look, his rank had its due effect among the blessers of sweet faces, has, to say the truth, a very Scythian cut of countenance. It is the Tartar face dulcified. But the Spanish and Portuguese Families! We are not accustomed to criticise personal peculiarities of any sort; nor should we be as explicit on the present subject as we are, if we thought that King FERDINAND or his brother of Portugal * were likely to startle themselves with our paragraphs;—but Royal aspects, at certain times of the world, are of more critical importance than those of actors and actresses; and it is impossible not to be struck with the absolute, and we may say, the apologetical impotence of the faces just alluded to. King JOHN's of Portugal is that of a round and staring helplessness, with a look as if it would be unhappy, had it thought enough. King FERDINAND's exhibits a premature dotage;—we have seen it engraved in one print by the side of his father's, and it looks like the old King's youthfulized without youth,—the very same antique nose and chin, prominent under-teeth, and weak smirking mouth. A Spanish gentleman, well able to judge of faces and of minds, has confirmed the accuracy of this description to us. Now it is but justice to read in such countenances better excuses for mean and foolish conduct than any which Lord CASTLEREAGH's speeches can supply; but then it is impossible to reflect with comfort on the jurisdiction their owners would exercise in these "legitimate" times; and it happens curiously

* This prince, Don JUAN of Brazil, has just succeeded to the throne, by the death of his Mother.

enough, that these two Families have carried the wheel-within-wheel principle of Royal marriages farther than any others.

We object then, it will be said, to the very union which we set out with expressing our pleasure at?—Not so. Our first feeling is, that two deserving persons are going to be happier than they were before; and with regard to the rest, we may sum up our arguments pro and con, much as *Touchstone* did when he settled the merits of a country life. In respect of choice, it is a good marriage; but in respect that there was but one sort of choice in it, it is naught. In respect that the family come closer together by it, we like it very well; but in respect that they are not further divided, it is not to be lauded. Lastly, to change the position of our antithesis, in respect that it is Royal, it pleaseth us not; but in respect that it is unroyal, and mixed up with blood patrician, we commend it exceedingly.—The Duke of GLOUCESTER, by the mother's side, is descended from the WALPOLE family, and is the great-grandson of Sir ROBERT, the celebrated politician; so that this branch of the Royal Family, as somebody has observed, "unites Kings and Ministers in one common line." The Duke exhibits this union in his face; for while it resembles the rest of the Royal Family in some respects, it is more like his Mother, as far as we can judge from Sir JOSHUA's picture of her. (In this portrait, by which her Royal Highness appears to have been a beautiful woman, she is represented with an expressive countenance, looking intently upward,—probably in allusion to her aspiring disposition.) His Highness has another singularity in his fortunes as a British Prince, having been born at Rome, where his father went some years after the marriage.

But what makes the people look with particular satisfaction at any thing that seems calculated to add to his comforts, is the proofs he has always given in his political conduct of manly and liberal opinion. He has been a steady and warm advocate of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, has manifested a proper feeling for the Irish nation, and is to be found on parliamentary record in a number of generous protests against the inconsistent or unprincipled measures of men in power, particularly the infamous attack on Copenhagen.

Of the Lady, owing to the reserved manner in which Princesses live in this country, and indeed in most, little is known; but we believe, as the Princess ELIZABETH is mentioned above the rest for her taste, and the late Princess AMELIA for her filial affection, the Princess MARY has had the character of that obliging and social turn of mind, which fits her well for her approaching state. A piece of self-love induced us to think well of her the other day, when, according to the papers, she wept at the Princess CHARLOTTE's marriage; for we remember that we did the same at a wedding in our boyhood,—a happy and tear-shedding time of life. It was a singular, vague sensation of delicious grief, which we never yet troubled ourselves to define. Perhaps moments like these involve a feeling of the regretful and the awful at a change about to take place in a friend's life, and, as it were, in the face of heaven, and a consciousness at the same time that the friend is going to be happy, and that other changes, more awful, may be steps to happiness still greater. We certainly recollect pitying the lady as well as ourselves at a very lachrymose rate, and without in the least knowing why, though at the same time we supposed she was in an enviable situation. The Princess MARY perhaps felt for her own approaching change as well as another's, and has wisely taken the advice given by a young poet on a similar occasion:—

Cease, fair AURELIA, cease to mourn,
Lament not HANNAH's happy state;
You may be happy in your turn,
And seize the treasure you regret.
With LOVE united HYMEN stands,
And softly whispers to your charms,
"Meet but your lover in my bands,
You'll find your sister in his arms." *

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* COLLINS's first production, published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 29.—By an Ordinance of the King, the effects and revenues of the Bonaparte family, as far as returns have been made of the same, pursuant to the law of the 12th January last, are specially appropriated to the relief of such soldiers as have undergone amputation, and to such of the pensioners of the 4th, 5th, and 6th classes, as remain faithful to their allegiance.

A letter from Ancona, of the 12th inst. says, that a lunatic has been sent to the hospital at Averse, who declares himself to be the tyrant that for so many years desolated Europe. He is sometimes pretty calm, and appears to talk rationally and consistently, except on this single point, to which he inflexibly adheres. He insists upon the peremptory execution of his orders. When labouring under a paroxysm, he talks of nothing but conquests, the subversion of thrones, and of conferring crowns upon his brothers and friends. He wears his rags in the fashion of royal drapery, and has a gilt paper crown on his head. He belongs to a respectable family.

MAY 31.—Major-General Gruyer, who commanded the department of the Upper Saone in 1814, and who acknowledged and proclaimed the Usurper on the 14th of March 1815, according to orders from Marshal Ney, has been condemned to death by the Council of War sitting at Strasburgh. He considerably affected his Judges by the unequivocal marks he gave of profound repentance, and did not attempt to defend himself with the aid of those disastrous doctrines, which are subversive of all government and all society, and, still more so, of honour and virtue. Wounded, almost mortally, at the battle of Waterloo, and adoptive father of six nephews and nieces, he spoke of his titles to the clemency of the King, as it became a misguided subject to do, who knows that the greatest of his titles is the goodness of the Prince himself, who places, beyond all other obligations, that of *Father of his People*, and whom error and repentance never invoke in vain.

In the night of the 13th, towards two in the morning, two persons of the name of Vidal, twin brothers, were arrested at Villafranche. They had been long signalized as agitators and promoters of nocturnal meetings. It is said important papers were found in their possession.

A frightful occurrence lately took place at Mery-des-Bois. A monster, to obtain possession of 80 Louis which were locked up in a trunk, murdered a young man, a girl of 15, and a little girl of six years. The murderer has been taken.

June 1.—Yesterday Prince Talleyrand returned to Paris.

After Cardinal Maury received pardon from the Pope, he visited most of the other Cardinals; but very few seemed disposed to receive him.

All the letters from Switzerland confirm the extraordinary impression which the famous Madame Krudner (who was lately visited by the Emperor of Russia) has produced at Arau, whither she has been exiled by the Government of Basle. Deputies repair to her from the Protestant Cantons. The principal persons in Arau pass an hour every evening in listening to her. The conferences are carried on in French. Madame Krudner belongs to no sect. Her theories tend to approximate and unite all the different communions of Christians. Members of all the German Confessions come in pilgrimage to her, and appear to return satisfied.

The King has commuted the sentence of death pronounced against General Gruyer, for 20 years imprisonment!

The Correctional Tribunal, on Tuesday last, condemned to nine months' imprisonment the woman Faucher, aged 58, sister of Gen. Hoche, as guilty of having, on the 22d of April last, invoked at an inn the name of the Usurper.

A letter from Rome, of the 14th of May, says—"The Chaplain of the Cardinal Doria was assassinated some time since. His murderer has been discovered, and convicted of 27 robberies and assassinations. He has been executed at Rome. According to the laws of the country, he was slain by blows of clubs, and his body cut into four parts."

NETHERLANDS.

Liege, May 29.—The tribunal of Liege has this morning pronounced sentence in an affair of the action for calumny brought against the Editor of this Journal, in the name of their Majesties the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the King of France. Without attending to the objection founded on the quality of the plaintiffs, it has decided, that there is *calumny* in the article of the *Holy Alliance*, in respect to the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. It has acquitted the Editor of the accusation as far as concerns the King of France, and the articles entitled "*Political Considerations;*" and on the first head has condemned the Editor to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of 100 francs.—This affair will be brought by appeal before the Superior Court at Liege. The grounds for this decision will be refuted in a justificatory Memoir, and the public will *judge the judgment.*—*Mercure Surveillant, May* 30.

GERMANY.

Vienna, May 20.—The report which prevailed some time ago, that fresh orders had been given for the Russian army still to continue on the war footing, appears again to acquire some consistency.

SPAIN.

Madrid, May 6.—Yesterday they hung a commissary and surgeon, accused of attempts against the life of the King. The commissary's head and right hand have been cut off and nailed up on the gate of Alcala. After the proceedings had been instituted against him, the Judge reported to his Majesty that he had not found him guilty of the crime imputed to him, when it appears that instructions were given to the Judge to inflict the torture upon him, because it was said "the rack would bring out the truth." It is confidently ascertained, that under the anguish of the torture he confessed nothing; but he was nevertheless hung. The same fate, it is said, is likewise to befal many other prisoners accused of the same crime. The latter are numerous, and every day they increase. Yesterday they arrested a cabinet courier and two other persons. Nothing is talked of but attempts against the Royal person, by which the poor King is so terribly frightened, that he dares neither to eat, drink, or go out. Orders have been sent to the convents of nuns and friars, to pray for the health and life of *the best of Kings.*

WEST INDIES.

Barbadoes.—In the middle of the night of the 14th of April the inhabitants of Bridgetown were awoke from their beds by the beating of the drum to quarters, an insurrection having taken place amongst the negroes at the estates of Bailey and Wiltshire. The negroes first proceeded to demolish the overseers' houses; they then destroyed the sugar-pans, and all the implements which they could gain possession of, also all the negro huts. On the appearance of the military, who almost immediately fired upon them, they retreated in all directions. Between 8 and 900 negroes were killed and wounded, and a vast number taken prisoners. We are happy to state, that not above two Europeans were killed, and but a very few wounded. On the following morning every thing was perfectly tranquil, and a number of the misguided and ill-advised negroes were imploring mercy, for six or seven days after the insurrection. Numerous executions were taking place among the negroes who had been tried. General Leith had arrived at Barbadoes from Guadaloupe with part of an European regiment. All the negroes upon the different estates had returned to their work. Martial law had been proclaimed at Barbadoes, and at all the neighbouring islands.

Account of the loss in St. Phillip's Parish, with the owners' names and estates.

Mr. Scott, Bailey's.—Dwelling-house, furniture, and clothes, all completely destroyed; very many cane-fields burnt, and a number of slaves killed and executed.

Mr. Scott, Wiltshire.—Buildings all destroyed, and cane-fields burnt.

Mr. Grassett, Golden-grove.—All the furniture, plate, and clothes of the family, with several cane-fields, burnt and destroyed.

Lord Harewood, Thicket.—Some furniture, &c. destroyed; several cane-fields burnt, many negroes killed and executed, and 20 odd now absent.

Mr. John Barrow, Sunbury.—Dwelling-house much injured; furniture, &c. all destroyed; and several cane-fields burnt; some slaves killed and hanged.

Mr. Crookindall, River.—Furniture, &c. all destroyed; very many cane-fields burnt, and many negroes killed and executed.

Mrs. Belgrave, Brandford.—Curing-house, with 10 hogsheads of sugar, and many cane-fields, burnt; some slaves killed and executed. At this estate several hundred of insurgents assembled, and made a stand against the St. Michael's militia.

Judge Gittens.—The whole interior of the dwelling-house, furniture, plate, and clothes completely destroyed, many fields of canes burnt, much rum and sugar lost, and several negroes killed and executed.

Jacob Belgrave, Ruby; (free Mulatto).—Dwelling-house and every other building, and a great many fields of canes burnt, several negroes killed. The fire commenced on this property.

Mr. Brathwaite, Fowl-bay.—Dwelling-house, furniture, plate, and clothes of the family, all destroyed; loss about 15,000*l.*

N. Weeks (deceased), Mangrove.—The buildings injured, a number of slaves killed and executed, and a great many canes burnt.

John Critchlow, Kirtons.—The dwelling-house injured, several slaves executed, and many canes burnt.

Bayne and Clarke, Marlemoul.—House and offices *a wreck;* besides goods on hand, a large cargo just imported, with account-books, receipts, &c. are all destroyed: lost at least 15,000*l.*

John Simmonds, Harrow.—104 acres of canes burnt.

Ditto, Four-square.—67 acres of ditto ditto.

Mr. Franklin, Contented Retreat.—Buildings all destroyed; 20 tierces of sugar and all the rum on the estate also destroyed; several negroes executed, one or two killed.

Lord Harewood, Mount.—Every building demolished, a great quantity of canes burnt, much rum and sugar thrown about the yard, and a great many slaves (many ringleaders of the plot) killed and executed.

Mr. J. Bovill, Greens.—Nearly the whole crop burnt; a few negroes killed or executed.

Mr. J. Padmore, Edeys.—Many acres of canes burnt, and many negroes killed and executed.

Mr. T. Yard, Cottage.—Twenty acres of canes burnt, and three negroes killed and executed.

Fisher's-pond, Locust-hall, and Lears, have not escaped, besides many others.

Christ Church Parish.

Mr. Dalrymple, Pilgrim.—Dwelling-house injured, and all the furniture, plate, and clothes destroyed and taken away.

D. R. Hamden, Small Ridge.—Canes burnt, and many slaves killed and executed.

Mr. R. Reed, Hope.—Ditto.

M. J. R. Best has suffered.

Many more in this parish likewise have suffered materially.

The negro-houses of all the estates whose negroes revolted, through which the militia passed, were set fire to by their commanding officers from motives of policy.

ADDRESS TO THE SLAVE POPULATION OF BARBADOES.

It appearing that the late insurrection of slaves in the parishes of St. Philip, St. George, Christ-church, and St. John, was principally caused by the misrepresentation and instigation of ill-disposed persons, who have been endeavouring to induce a belief that the slaves were actually made free, but that their manumissions were improperly withheld from them, I think it my duty at once to remove all misconception on a subject of so great importance for the tranquillity of this colony, and for the well-being of the slaves themselves.

I do not mean to enter into the origin and nature of slavery, farther than to prevent you from erroneously supposing that bondage is your particular or exclusive lot.

Slavery is not the institution of any particular colour, age, or country:—it has ever existed, and does still exist, among white as well as black men, in every quarter of the earth. That the blacks of Africa have countenanced slavery, and with the whites have been its joint authors in the West Indies, is a fact personally known to all of you who have come from Africa under the compulsive transfer of your persons by your own countrymen, by whom you were held in bondage in your native land, and were there disposed of as slaves. That our humane and equitable Sovereign, and the British nation, disapprove of the traffic in slaves from Africa is known to you all; as well as that it has consequently been prohibited by the law, and has long ceased.

It is equally a fact, that the black people of Africa still continue slavery, not only among themselves, but that they daily barter their fellows of every age and sex to any person who chooses to buy them, while Great Britain alone exerts her power to prevent an increase of slavery, and to render those who are now unavoidably in that state every practicable service which benevolence suggests. But the most wise and just men, the most humane and zealous advocates of the abolition of the slave trade, who possess practical knowledge, and the most sincere friends of those who are actually in slavery, have considered their emancipation (except in particular cases, as the reward of fidelity and good conduct) to be morally impracticable, whether such a measure should regard the good order of the community at large, or the well-being of the generality of the slaves themselves.

What would be the fate of the old, the infirm, the sick, the helpless children, and a large proportion of your whole body, who have been brought up to depend entirely upon your masters for your subsistence; and from that circumstance, as well as from the want of knowledge as artificers, and in other respects, would be little able to provide for your wants, if a rash measure of general emancipation were at once to throw the mass of the slave population into a new state of society, under the flattering but fallacious name of freedom; in reality, however, presenting only the dangers of general disorder, and producing (except to a few) the miseries of confusion and want, leading to the commission of crimes, and to the absolute subversion of public order and tranquillity? After contemplating such danger to the community, it is not necessary to go into the origin and nature of slavery, in order to decide on the impracticability of its abolition where it actually exists, excepting by a wise and durable system of amelioration, by which it will gradually produce its own reformation. By such means alone, and not by the attempt of a rash and destructive convulsion, has slavery imperceptibly, safely, and happily changed, in every country where it had ever existed, but has now ceased, from the beginning of the world to the present time.

I have learned that a general belief had been mischievously propagated among you, that I was in possession of your manumissions, and that my return to Barbadoes would have put you in possession of your freedom. I can solemnly assure you, that my arrival has been one of the most painful periods of my life; when, in performing my duty, I have not only had to inform you of the cruel deception which the enemies of the state, and still more your own bitter foes, have practised on both, but to feel myself called on by the offended laws to seek out and still to punish the guilty.

Perhaps never was there a more delicate subject to touch on with you than your condition as slaves, especially under the unhappy circumstances in which too many of you have involved yourselves, and by which the guilty had planned so much mischief to this colony; but I shall never be deterred from promulgating truth when my duty points out the necessity, however difficult it may appear to give it effect.

I conjure you all, then, to return with cheerfulness to your duties, where it will be infinitely more consistent with my desire to see you act from reason than from force. Every thing which the paternal government of the Prince Regent can practically effect for your well-being, your progressive prosperity, and happiness, has been and will continue to be done. I appeal with confidence to yourselves, whether your proprietors also have not generally done much to render your situations comfortable.

In that which regards my authority, you may rely on a strict and watchful execution of my duty in whatever regards your interests; but do not allow me, in expressing the benevolent feelings which I shall ever entertain towards you, to mislead you into a belief, that I could for a moment permit you to resist with impunity the just exercise of that authority which the law has placed over you.

It is melancholy to think on the numbers of men who in the late insurrection lost their lives in the rash and wicked contest against the laws, into which they allowed themselves to be hurried, without a shadow of hope that their efforts would have been successful against the powerful means within my command for the preservation of public tranquillity.

I cannot omit to express my satisfaction at the good sense and feeling of so large a proportion of you, who rallied round your masters and their families, when your deluded brethren so shamefully forgot the ties of duty and gratitude where benefits had been conferred on them.

I trust, however, that the example of those whose fidelity I have justly commended, even more than the fate of those who have lost their lives, and the returning reason of the deluded, will save me from the painful task of using the ample power at all times in my hands to crush the refractory, and punish the guilty.

It will indeed be to me a source of true gratification to witness the speedy return of general confidence and industry, and of that comfort and cheerfulness which so large a portion of you seemed to enjoy.

JAMES LEITH.

Government House, April 26, 1816.

Sir James Leith, also, as soon as the insurrection was suppressed, issued a proclamation, taking off the embargo on the vessels lying in Carlisle Bay.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BIRMINGHAM.—The number of hands out of employ, in this once thriving town, is greater than ever was known. The artizans of this place, differ, perhaps, in their aggregate character, from those of any other district in the kingdom. They combine more varied and general talents—a greater multiplicity of objects—a more diversified operation of ingenuity, and a bolder scope of intellect. You can scarcely go into a chance public company, where you may not be treated with a dissertation on 20 different arts; and yet the demand of arts and industry, is not supposed to be equal to one-twentieth portion of such resources.

A Custom-house Officer, *Searcher* at the port of Dover, has been suspended from his office for three months, on a charge of having entered the bed-rooms of Ladies, under pretence of searching the apartments, one of whom had undergone a miscarriage but a few hours before in her passage from Calais. In

another instance, he got the lock of a room picked while a Lady was at the Custom-house. And in these cases he acted without a special warrant.

On Saturday week, Mr. T. Thorpe, merchant, of Spalding, on his return from Whupload, was taken suddenly ill on the road, within about a mile of Spalding. He beckoned a shepherd to his assistance, in whose arms he expired in a few minutes, and who remained with the deceased in this awful situation nearly two hours before any other assistance could be procured. Two wretches passing at the time were requested to call at the first house to send medical assistance, but neglected this trifling act of humanity.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, June 6.

CIVIL LIST.

Lord LIVERPOOL, on the second reading of this Bill, observed, that not more than one-third of the Civil List expenses (409,000*l.*) went to the personal establishment of the Sovereign, while in France the sum of one million sterling was devoted to that object: and his Lordship added, that it was not true that the personal expenses of the Sovereign had of late increased. The addition now proposed (exclusive of the Windsor Establishment) was only 66,000*l.*, making the whole sum 1,339,000*l.*, and various Offices were to be abolished as they fell in.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE contended that some inquiry ought to have been instituted to ascertain the necessity of their adding 250,000*l.* a-year to the national burthens,—and that the only effectual check on the Civil List Expenditure was to be found in a Parliamentary, not in a Treasury Commission.

Lord HOLLAND, seeing that an Officer was to be appointed to prevent abuses in this Expenditure, could not possibly listen to the assertions of Ministers, that no abuses had prevailed! Then the Droits of Admiralty were to be still left in the hands of the Crown, which could be considered in no other light than a bonus for the Sovereign to embroil the nation in war. Instead of the Crown having been economical, he would venture to assert, that it had indulged in an excessive expenditure, an expenditure which trebled that which had been contemplated by Parliament. As to drawing examples from nations where the prerogative of the Crown was every thing and the privileges of the people nothing, it was impossible to listen to them. Why disdain to take a lesson from America, though a republic, as our Constitution was partly democratic? Why go to despotic governments for subjects for imitation? It was quite time that the public should cease to be a loser by its bargains with the Crown.

Lords HARROWBY and LIVERPOOL asserted, that the Crown had never abused its power with regard to the Admiralty Droits. As for the example of America, said Lord LIVERPOOL, it was a fact which perhaps might excite surprise, that the expenses for defraying the Civil Government of the United States were nearly equal to our own Civil List.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, June 6.

Various Petitions were presented against the New Street and Sewers Bills.

In answer to a question respecting the late awful events in Barbadoes, Lord CASTLEREAGH stated, that Government had not yet received any official information on the subject.

Some conversation arose on the presenting a Petition from a M. Piron, who had been arrested and sent from the Mauritius by the Governor without any trial, and was now to be sent back to be tried, on some vague charge of resisting the laws respecting Slaves!

IRISH CATHOLICS.

Sir H. PARNELL brought forward a variety of Resolutions for the purpose of inducing the House to grant some minor concessions to the Catholics, by admitting them to the subordinate offices in the State, the Army and Navy, and in respect to the mode of voting at elections, &c.—On the first Resolution for permitting the undisturbed exercise of their Religion in their places of public worship, Lord CASTLEREAGH objected to the manner in which the subject was brought forward, by piecemeal and at this late period of the Session, and urged him, therefore, to delay the consideration to a more appropriate opportunity.—With which recommendation Sir H. reluctantly complied.—Adjourned.

Friday, June 7.

NEW COIN.

On the second reading of this Bill, a conversation took place.

Mr. W. POLE stated, that no person would have to go more than 15 miles to change his old coin for new; that in about seven months there would be 37 millions of shillings, and 25 millions of sixpences ready for delivery; and that it might be of considerable advantage to the public to issue 20*s.* gold pieces at a proper opportunity.

STAGE COACH DRIVERS.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice of a Bill to remedy the inconvenience and danger arising from the negligent driving of Stage Coaches. He proposed to allow Magistrates to inflict *corporal punishment* on wilful and negligent driving, in lieu of the penalty of 10*l.* which the present law imposes.

ELGIN MARBLES.

Mr. BANKES, after various remarks on the subject of the Elgin Marbles, their great value as it regards the improvement of the Arts, &c. &c. moved, that 35,000*l.* be granted for their purchase.

Mr. CURWEN opposed the motion, on the ground of the pressure of the times.

Mr. HAMMERSLEY also opposed it, believing that the Marbles had been improperly obtained from the Turks. He moved that 25,000*l.* be given to Lord Elgin, and that they should be restored to their original possessors.

Mr. CROKER maintained that they had been obtained most fairly, and that the Turks thought so lightly of them, that they were proceeding to pound them to dust.

Mr. Serjeant BEST was of the same opinion as Mr. Hammersley.

Mr. W. WYNNE contended, that if these beautiful Marbles were not purchased by Government, they would certainly become the property of a foreign power.

Mr. LONG contended that it was impossible to say that the way in which these Marbles had been obtained was unjustifiable, when Lord Elgin had, even now, persons employed to remove similar works of Art.

Mr. P. MOORE would claim the 35,000*l.* on behalf of his constituents, rather than give such a sum to look at broken legs, arms, and shoulders.

Mr. BROUGHAM thought these marbles would be most valuable, as a school of art in this country. But at the same time 35,000*l.* would not be all we should have to pay, for it would cost a good deal more to house them. Now the question was, had we 70 or 80,000*l.* to spare to pay for these marbles, or was this a time for us to involve ourselves in an unnecessary expence? For his part he would vote against this grant, for the purpose of redeeming the pledge given of attending to economy.

Mr. J. P. GRANT spoke in favour of the motion, because, in his opinion, attention to the Fine Arts would enrich as well as improve the country.

The Committee then divided—For the Grant of 35,000*l.*, 82—Against it, 30—Majority, 52.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

W. Parson, Attleburgh, grocer, from June 8 to July 27; and H. Bell, New Fishbourn, pig-dealer, from April 27 to June 15.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Browning, St. Mary-axe, wine-merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Fothergill and Ferard, Austin-friars.

J. Hill, Reading, barge-builder. Attorney, Mr. Hannam, Covent-garden.

J. Hudson, High Wycomb, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Davies, Lothbury.

J. Gunston, Percival-street, cheesemonger. Attorney, Mr. Rugby, St. John-street.

W. Cockrill, Hull, butcher. Attornies, Messrs. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings.

T. Walford, Maldon, brazier. Attornies, Messrs. Pocock and Forbes, Ely-place.

W. Brierley, Halifax, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Mason, Bread-street-hill.

R. Robertson and J. Andrews, Axminster, druggists. Attornies, Messrs. Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

W. Ford, Manchester, bookseller. Attorney, Mr. Ellis, Chancery-lane.

C. Block, Exeter, brush-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Darke and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.

J. Moore, Coventry, watch-case-maker. Attornies, Messrs. Long and Austen, Gray's-Inn.

W. Wood, Monythusloyne, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's-Inn.
A. Smith, Bedford, muslin-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Gaskell, Wigan.
D. Sargant, Whittesley, money-scrivener. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins and James, New-Inn.
A. Radcliffe, Swansea, grocer. Attorney, Mr. Thompson, Gray's-Inn.
T. Jones, Dudley, iron-manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Thomas, Hind-court, Fleet-street.
T. Tomlinson, Winterton, coal-merchant. Attorney, Mr. Hicks, Gray's-Inn-square.
A. Simeon, Bristol, umbrella-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Hurd and Johnson, Temple.
W. Sweet, Bristol, dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's-Inn.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

S. E. Townley, Pope's Head-alley, Lombard-street, victualler, from June 1 to July 20.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Fisher, Batty-Mills, Yorkshire, oil-crusher. Attornies, Messrs. Wills and Co. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.
R. Walton, Cattle-Nook, Northumberland, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, Bow Church-yard, Cheapside.
J. Gardner, Bristol, carpenter. Attornies, Messrs. Bridges and Quilter, Red Lion-square.
J. Beaver, Red Cross-street, Cripplegate, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Mowbray, Charlotte-street, Blackfriar's-road.
W. Allanson, Castle-street, Holborn, silversmith. Attornies, Messrs. Few and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
L. Dixon, Welling, Kent, innkeeper. Attorney, Mr. Ashfield, Mark-lane.
J. Gibbs, Ledbury, Hereford, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Pewtris, Gray's Inn.
J. Owen, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, ironmonger. Attornies, Messrs. Anstice and Wright, Inner-Temple.
W. H. Ellis, Christchurch, Hants, linen-draper. Attornies, Messrs. Jenkins, James and Abbott, New-inn.
L. Frost, jun. Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, London.
J. Settle, Liverpool, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Adlington and Gregory, London.
J. Swift, Elland, York, manufacturer. Attorney, Mr. Wigleworth, Gray's-inn-square.
W. Etches, Doncaster, broker. Attornies, Messrs. Longdill and Butterfield, Gray's-inn-square.
S. Copestick, Stafford, coal-dealer. Attornies, Messrs. Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn.
J. Smith, Broad-street-buildings, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Willis and Co. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.
N. Ediss, Portsea, victualler. Attornies, Messrs. Briggs and Minchin, Essex-street, Strand.
R. Dudley, Dudley, Worcestershire, thread-manufacturer. Attornies, Messrs. Anstice and Wright, Inner Temple.
J. Miller, Liverpool, distiller. Attornies, Messrs. Blackstock and Bance, King's Bench-walk, Temple.
T. Cooper, Nantwich, Chester, carrier. Attornies, Atkinson and Wildes, Chancery-lane.

PRICE OF STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

3 per Cent. Cons. ..... shut | Omnium (money)..... 23¼ pr.

THE EXAMINER.

London, June 9.

The past week has produced an alarming piece of intelligence from the West Indies,—an insurrection of the negroes in Barbadoes. It will twice come under discussion in the House of Commons this week, and we shall make it the subject of our next first article,—particularly as the enemies, open or secret, of Slave Trade Abolition, take advantage of it, after their usual gross and shallow fashion, to forget the first causes of such deplorable events, and attribute them to the very persons that would put an end to them.

There is little news from France; but it is quite clear, that the political ferment increases every day; and that the people in that country, perhaps all over the Continent, are buckling up their nerves for a new struggle. Talleyrand has returned to Court, and according to a letter in the *Courier*, exercises his functions as Grand Chamberlain with an air of double haughtiness and resolution, while the King hardly takes any notice of him. According to the same authority, Marshal Suchet has declined the hopeless business of attempting to make the old soldiers useful to the Bourbons; and from a permission which Davoust has just obtained to retire to his country house, he attributes some weight to the rumour of a misunderstanding between France and one of the Allied Powers. "There is such a *penchant*," he concludes, "for a general uproar, that I was assured very seriously yesterday, that Prussia was collecting an army to take possession of Hanover." To these symptoms of stirring, may be added what a Dutch paper says of the late fair at Leipsic, where it was observed that "besides the standard works of Goëthe and Schiller, the principal books in demand were those on statistics, politics, and recent historical events."

But the most curious rumour regards Sweden. It appears, from a fit of remorse, which seized the servant of Baron Lagerbielke the Swedish Ambassador, on receiving some new gratuity from his master, that the man had been bribed by the Police for a long while to betray his correspondence to them; and the Count, in consequence, demanded his passports and left the country. These are the tricks of your "legitimate" people, who talk against traitors, and affect to be all that is gentlemanly and high-minded! The canting dotards! It is curious to observe, that Bonaparte, in his misdeeds, was at least open and strait-forward, and confessed what he did; while his "legitimate" successors are as canting and hypocritical as Cromwell; and while they are undermining household confidence, and partitioning the nations again in return for their assistance, are seeking the Lord in processions and Holy Treaties.—But to resume.—Count Lagerbielke, it seems, has resided a year in Paris, without being received at Court; whether in consequence of the Desired's antipathy to the illegitimate, or of a reported refusal on the part of Bernadotte to receive Chateaubriand as Ambassador in Sweden, whom he is said to have called a firebrand and incendiary, we know not. We suppose the first cause was the true one; for if there ever was an attempt on the part of the Bourbons to send Chateaubriand with his legitimate declamations into Sweden, Bernadotte could only have regarded it as a studied insult. Be this as it may, it is said that the latter has long regarded the revived doctrines of divine right with alarm; as well he might. We always thought he would find himself in an aukward situation for helping to set up the "legitimate" again; for in no party could he leave himself a friend by it, except perhaps the Emperor of Russia, on account of Finland; and accordingly they say that the Emperor will stand his friend, as the phrase is, in case of emergency, and be the only one that does so. What a

farce it all is,—is it not? And what a notion, that in the thick of such inconsistencies, and with not a single man of talent to reduce them to order, things can possibly remain as they are!

The public have heard with concern during the week, that the Princess CHARLOTTE has been much indisposed, and indeed obliged to keep her bed. The people like the Princess, first, because they are always disposed to think well of Princes till they absolutely load them with disappointments, and the Princess has yet visited them with none,—and secondly and chiefly, because they think her a fine-spirited, good-hearted girl, who has warm natural affections, and promises to make a true English Queen. The immediate cause also of her illness, which is attributed to her disregarding the symptoms of it in order that she might not disappoint a charitable musical meeting, is such as to add to these feelings in her favour; and we can very safely say, that we should be sorry, beyond the usual Editorial habit of being "sorry to hear," and "sorry to state," if her indisposition should turn out to be serious. It is observable, that the weather during the past week has been very ungenial and sickly, and produced a great deal of sickness in all quarters.

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Two days Paris Journals, being to the 6th, arrived yesterday morning. The meeting of the Diet at Frankfort is postponed, difficulties in the final adjustment of the affairs of Germany being visible. The Emperors of AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, and the King of PRUSSIA, meet at Toplitz on the 15th of July. The King of BAVARIA has rejected the advice of his Ministers, to reduce his army; on the contrary, he intends to augment it.—The *Courier* says, "Our private letters of the 5th from Paris, say, the maintenance of this formidable military force is entirely owing to the Councils of EUGENE BEAUHARNOIS and Prince WREDE. Bavaria leans more to the side of Austria than to that of the Northern Powers."—The Paris news consists chiefly of accounts of religious ceremonies, and the marriage of the Duke of BERRI, which will take place on the 17th.

The war in South America wears of late an aspect of added horror. The Spaniards and Patriots are fighting through an extent of country of more than a thousand leagues, with a degree of ferocity that would be incredible, were it not attested by eye-witnesses of undoubted veracity. The Revolution, which, in 1810, was confined within the limits of a few provinces, is now become general. The war will probably be long, but success, we sincerely hope and believe, will eventually rest with those who are struggling for that liberty so justly dear to man.

A young Officer, who arrived at Liverpool a few days ago from the Cape of Good Hope, on his way to England, saw BONAPARTE at St. Helena, and had the opportunity of a short conversation with him. He describes the Ex-Emperor as looking rather pale and sickly, with something of the appearance of being bloated, and understood that he was very impatient of his confinement.—*Courier.*

The Bill for a new coinage has been read a second time. Mr. WELLESLEY POLE said, that, in compliance with the advice of well-informed persons, he should recommend a coinage of gold pieces of the value of 20 shillings each. Pieces of this value were first made part of the coin of England during the Commonwealth. They were thin and broad.

TEMPERANCE.—Eat little at dinner, and less at supper; for the health of the whole body is tempered in the forge of the stomach.—*Cervantes.*

WESTMINSTER SEWERS BILL.—A Morning Paper says, the new Sewer is not large enough by two-thirds, and that it is more calculated to *drain* the *pockets* of the public than to *drain* the *town.*

There is an article in the *Taunton Courier* of Thursday last, respecting the Coroner's Bill, which well deserves a perusal. That Bill, it seems, if carried, will cause an expense to the country of 40,000*l.* a-year,—an expense which the Magistrates of Somersetshire, who have very properly petitioned against the Bill, and many other persons, think quite uncalled for at the present crisis. If the allowance to the Coroner is not sufficient, by all means let it be made so; but *that* point should be clearly ascertained by Parliament before the Bill be passed.

Mr. CANNING, the *Courier* says, will be elected at Liverpool without opposition, as Mr. LAYLAND declines the contest. There has been some windows broken at Liverpool, but order was soon restored.

J. WATSON, Esq. has been elected Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, *vice* W. MAINWARING, Esq. resigned.

A Court Martial has been held at Armagh, on Lieut. R. FITZPATRICK, of the Tipperary Militia, for making use of treasonable and disrespectful expressions against his Majesty, at the house of Mr. ARGUE, at Monaghan, with whom he dined on the 23d of December; 2d, for ordering a soldier of the Tipperary Militia into Mr. ARGUE's dining-room, and making him sit down at table and drink with him; 3d, for going into Mr. A.'s *gard-du-vin*, taking a sip from each bottle, which he spit back again, telling Mr. A. he had drank enough;—when the Court found him guilty of part of the first charge, viz. making use of disrespectful expressions against his Majesty, but acquitted him of the treasonable part. They also acquitted him of the second charge, and found him guilty of the first part of the third charge, but acquitted him of the latter part, and those parts on which the Court found him guilty being in breach of the Articles of War, they adjudged him to be cashiered; which sentence has been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

Perhaps among all the clauses of the new Gas Light Bill, none will more surprise our readers than one authorising the Company to send persons into any private house supplied by them with gas, at any time in the day, and without any previous notice, to inspect the machinery, and ascertain the quantity of gas consumed, *or for any other purpose, design, or intent!*" and, if refused admittance, they may, on application to a Justice of Peace, obtain a distress warrant to levy the penalty on the goods of the owner. This extravagant, and we may say *insolent*, assumption of power, by a trading company over their customers, is, we believe, as new in the legislation of any other country, as it certainly is in that of England.—*Times.*

An extraordinary race for the distance of 100 miles, between a noted road-horse, and a reputed trotting-mare, took place a few days since; they started about three o'clock in the morning, from the Great Tree at Elstow, near Bedford, and arrived at the Peacock Inn, at Islington, in three hours and three quarters!!! 50 miles!!! They returned to Codicote, about 23 miles from Bedford, where the horse expired. The mare was unable to proceed farther than Hitchin, 16 miles from Bedford; we understand she is also since dead! Is there no punishment for the two-legged brutes, who made this unfeeling match?

HYDROPHOBIA.—At Udina, in Friuli, a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the Hydrophobia, was cured with some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A Physician of Padua got intelligence of this event at Udina, and tried the same remedy upon a patient at the hospital, administering to him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.—*Daily Papers.*

PEDESTRIANISM.—EATON, who, in the course of last summer, undertook to walk the Barclay match on Blackheath, has undertaken a new match of greater magnitude and difficulty, upon which he started on Tuesday night, at 20 minutes after six, from the Hare and Billet. The nature of his present undertaking is this:—he is to walk 1100 miles in 1100 successive hours, to finish every mile at precisely 20 minutes after each hour has struck, so that he can at no one time get above three quarters of an hour's rest. The ground chosen for the task is the same on which WILSON walked. The odds are greatly against him.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY.—On Tuesday the KING completed his 78th year. The Royal Family kept the day with the privacy best suited to the melancholy condition of the Monarch. The QUEEN and PRINCESSES, together with the PRINCE REGENT, and the Dukes of YORK and CLARENCE, were all assembled at Kew-palace. The firing of the Park and Tower guns, and the usual procession of the mail-coaches, with their drivers and guards in new uniform, were the only circumstances that designated the anniversary.

The intended union of their Royal Highnesses Princess MARY and the Duke of GLOUCESTER, was finally settled on Friday week, at Buckingham-house, by her MAJESTY and the PRINCE REGENT, and will speedily take place; the attachment between the illustrious relatives has long existed, but the consummation of their mutual wishes has been delayed, from circumstances which are now completely obviated.—*Courier.*

The 15th instant is the day mentioned for the marriage of the Princess MARY and the Duke of GLOUCESTER.

The Princess CHARLOTTE has been confined all the week by a bad cold, accompanied with inflammation. Yesterday morning the complaint had not abated.

We have authority to state, that there is no foundation for the report of the third Royal Marriage.—*Courier.*

A celebrated jeweller had the honour, a few days ago, of an introduction to Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES, to shew a most beautiful and ingenious ornamental article of jewellery, which her Royal Highness greatly admired, but declined to purchase, thanking the artist for a view of the superb work. She added, in the most bewitching manner, "Indeed, Sir, I am too *poor* to purchase such a valuable article, and too *proud* to be indebted for it."—*Herald.*

The Princess CHARLOTTE, it is said, has adopted the wear of British printed muslins. Her example, if followed, will greatly benefit a very numerous class of artists, among whom are a large proportion of females.

The Princess of WALES was at Tunis ten days before the arrival of Lord EXMOUTH's squadron. The Government of Tunis received her with great distinction, and on the 20th of April she went on board the Admiral's vessel, commanded by Lord EXMOUTH, where a grand dinner was given. Her Royal Highness is much pleased with the gallantry of the Bey, who insisted on accompanying her on board the ship, in which she departed for Alexandria at the same time that the English squadron steered for Tripoli. The further intentions of the Princess of WALES are not known, or whether she purposes to reside for any length of time in Egypt.—*Courier.*

ALI PASHA.

It is said that disputes have arisen with Turkey respecting our possession of the Seven Islands, which are coveted by the warlike Pasha of Albania, ALI, whose increasing power and wealth give him great influence with the Ottoman Government.—The following brief account of this ambitious Chief may be acceptable to our readers:—

Ali was born at Tepelene, a small town in the interior of Albania. His father held the rank of a Pasha of two tails, but was not possessed of any extensive power; and he died when Ali was only fifteen. In a district so turbulent, and filled with hostile and warlike leaders, the young chief was necessarily placed in a very critical situation. He is himself accustomed to boast, that he began his fortune with sixty paras and a musket; and an Albanian, who attended a late enlightened traveller (Mr. Hobhouse), declared, that he remembered to have seen Ali with his jacket out at elbows. Ali was ere long driven from Tepellene, his native place, and was abandoned by almost every follower. A plan was next formed for his destruction, by the inhabitants of Gardiki, a neighbouring town, and for this purpose they surrounded, in the night-time, a village where he had taken refuge. Ali escaped through a garden, but his mother and sister fell into the hands of the Gardikiotes, and were treated with every species of indignity; wrongs for which he afterwards took a dreadful vengeance. His address and activity enabled him gradually to repair his fortunes. He insinuated himself into the favour of Coul Pasha, then the principal chief of Albania, whose daughter he at length married. Having thus been enabled to collect some followers he succeeded in surprising his present capital, Joannina, and in prevailing upon the Porte to recognize him as Pasha of that important district. From this time he took the lead among the Albanian Chiefs, employing sometimes force, sometimes money, and sometimes treachery, to increase his authority, and add to the extent of his dominions. The most formidable adversaries with whom Ali had to contend, were the Suliotes, a people placed in the southern extremity of Albania. They inhabit an almost inaccessible range of mountains, beneath whose gloomy shade winds a river, which Dr. Holland conjectures, on very plausible grounds, to be the Acheron of the ancients; the strength of their native bulwarks, their passion for war, and contempt of death, made them the terror of Albania, which they frequently invaded; while no foreign power had ever ventured to scale the tremendous barriers by which they were guarded. Ali at length succeeded, partly by force, and partly by bribery, in gaining the passes which led into their country; and the whole nation, after a furious resistance, was reduced to subjection, and partly extirpated. In 1811 and 1812 Ali attacked and defeated the Pashas of Berat and Delvino, by which means he gained possession of some of the finest parts of Albania, and a population of between two and 300,000 souls. Tepellene, his native place, now fell into his hands; and now also it was that he obtained the means of inflicting signal vengeance on Gardiki. With his accustomed duplicity, he pretended a complete oblivion of all grounds of resentment, until he had surrounded and inclosed the city with his troops; when upwards of 700 of those inhabitants who were supposed to have been most deeply involved in the ancient guilt, were dragged into a large khan near the city, and bound together with cords. On a signal given by Ali, the Albanian soldiery, who were stationed on the walls of the khan, began a discharge of musketry, which continued until the destruction of the whole seven hundred was completed. It seems impossible to define with perfect precision, either the extent of Ali's dominions, or the degree of authority which he possesses. Even within Albania, the Pashalic of Scutari remains still independent. The tract over which he bears sway, is bounded on the north by an irregular line, extending from Durazzo to the Gulph of Salonica; it comprehends the mountainous district of Macedonia, nearly the whole of Thessaly, and great part of Lavidia. On the eastern side, he is kept in check by Ismael Bey, who possesses an authority as independent over the plains of Macedonia. In Albania his power is almost absolute, and while little regard is paid to the Imperial firman, [illegible]

letter with the signature of Ali commands implicit obedience. The Albanians are enthusiastically attached to him; they view him as a native sovereign; they admire the energy of his character, and when they hear of any other chief, commonly remark, that, "he has not a head like Ali." In the relations between Ali and the Court of Constantinople, mutual fear has hitherto preserved an outward good understanding. The progress of this enterprising chief has been long viewed with jealousy and alarm; but the Porte was never in a condition to hazard driving him into open rebellion. It has been found prudent, therefore, to invest him, by its firman, with the government of those provinces which the sword had already placed in his possession. Ali, on the other hand, pays an outward deference to the Porte; and remits to it some portion of the revenue which he collects. He has also uniformly supported that Power with nearly his whole force, against the foreign enemies with which it had to contend.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

No. 239.

DRURY-LANE.

Mr. KEAN had for his benefit on Wednesday the Comedy of *Every Man in his Humour*. This play acts much better than it reads. It has been observed of BEN JONSON that he painted not so much human nature as temporary manners, not the characters of men, but their *humours*, that is to say, peculiarities of phrase, modes of dress, gesture, &c. which becoming obsolete, and being in themselves altogether arbitrary and fantastical, have become unintelligible and uninteresting. *Brainworm* is a particularly dry and abstruse character. We neither know his business nor his motives, his plots are as intricate as they are useless, and the ignorance of those he imposes upon wonderful. This is the impression in reading it. Yet from the bustle and activity of this character on the stage, the changes of dress, the variety of affected tones and gipsey jargon, and the limping, distorted gestures, it is a very amusing exhibition, as Mr. MUNDEN plays it. *Bobadil* is the only actually remaining character in the play, or which tells equally in the closet, and the theatre. The rest, *Master Matthew*, *Master Stephen*, *Cob* and *Cob's Wife*, were living in the sixteenth century. But from the very oddity of their appearance and behaviour, they have a very droll and even picturesque effect when acted. It seems a revival of the dead. We believe in their existence when we see them. As an example of the power of the stage in giving reality and interest to what otherwise would be without it, we might mention the scene in which *Brainworm* praises *Master Stephen's* leg. The folly here is insipid from its seeming carried to an excess,—till we see it; and then we laugh the more at it, the more incredible we thought it before.

The pathos in the principal character, *Kitely*, is "as dry as the remainder biscuit after a voyage." There is, however, a certain good sense, discrimination, or *logic* of passion in the part, which Mr. KEAN pointed in such a way as to give considerable force to it. In the scene where he is about to confide the secret of his jealousy to his servant, *Thomas*, he was exceedingly happy in the working himself up to the execution of his design, and in the repeated failure of his resolution. The reconciliation-scene with his wife had great spirit, where he tells her, to shew his confidence, that "she may sing, may go to balls, may dance," and the interruption of this sudden tide of concession with the restriction—"though I had rather you did not do all this"—was a master-stroke. It was perhaps the first time a parenthesis was ever spoken on the stage as it ought to be. Mr. KEAN certainly often repeats this artifice of abrupt transition in the tones by which he expresses different passions, and still it always pleases,—we suppose because it is natural. This gentleman is not only a good actor in himself, but he is the cause of good acting in others. The whole play was got up very effectually. Considerable praise is due to the industry and talent shewn by Mr. HARLEY, in *Captain Bobadil*. He did his best in it, and that was not ill. He delivered the Captain's well-known proposal for the pacification of Europe, by killing twenty of them each his man a day, with good emphasis and discretion. *Bobadil* is undoubtedly the hero of the piece; his extravagant affectation carries the sympathy of the audience along with it, and his final defeat and exposure, though exceedingly humourous, is the only affecting circumstance in the play. Mr. HARLEY's fault in this and other characters is, that he too frequently assumes mechanical expressions of countenance and bye-tones of humour, which have not any thing to do with the individual part. Mr. HUGHES personified *Master Matthew* to the life: he appeared "like a man made after supper of a cheese-pairing." MUNDEN did *Brainworm* with laudable alacrity. OXBERRY's *Master Stephen* was very happily hit off; nobody plays the traditional fool of the English stage so well; he seems not only foolish, but fond of folly. The two young gentlemen, *Master Well-bred* and *Master Edward Knowell*, were the only insipid characters.

THE ROUND TABLE.

No. 41. SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1816.

LORD SHAFTESBURY somewhere remarks, that a great many people pass for very good-natured persons, for no other reason than because they care about nobody but themselves; and consequently, as nothing annoys them but what touches their own interest, they never irritate themselves unnecessarily about what does not concern them, and seem to be made of the very milk of human kindness.

Good-nature, or what is often considered as such, is the most selfish of all the virtues: it is nine times out of ten mere indolence of disposition. A good-natured man is, generally speaking, one who does not like to be put out of his way; and as long as he can help it, that is, till the provocation comes home to himself, he will not. He does not create fictitious uneasiness out of the distresses of others; he does not fret and fume, and make himself uncomfortable about things he cannot mend, and that no way concern him, even if he could: but then there is no one who is more apt to be disconcerted by what puts him to any personal inconvenience, however trifling; who is more tenacious of his selfish indulgences, however unreasonable; or who resents more violently any interruption of his ease and comforts, the very trouble he is put to in resenting it being felt as an aggravation of the injury. A person of this character feels no emotions of anger or detestation, if you tell him of the devastation of a province, or the massacre of the inhabitants of a town, or the enslaving of a people; but if his dinner is spoiled by a lump of soot falling down the chimney, he is thrown into the utmost confusion, and can hardly recover a decent command of his temper for the whole day. He thinks nothing can go amiss, so long as he is at his ease, though a pain in his little finger makes him so peevish and quarrelsome, that nobody can come near him. Knavery and injustice in the abstract are things that by no means ruffle his temper or alter the serenity of his countenance, unless he is to be the sufferer by them; nor is he ever betrayed

into a passion in answering a sophism, if he does not think it immediately directed against his own interest.

On the contrary, we sometimes meet with persons who regularly heat themselves in an argument, and get out of humour on every occasion, and make themselves obnoxious to a whole company about nothing. This is not because they are ill-tempered, but because they are in earnest. Good-nature is a hypocrite: it tries to pass off its love of its own ease and indifference to every thing else for a particular softness and mildness of disposition. All people get in a passion and lose their temper, if you offer to strike them or cheat them of their money, that is, if you interfere with that which they are really interested in. Tread on the heel of one of these good-natured persons, who do not care if the whole world is in flames, and see how he will bear it. If the truth were known, the most disagreeable people are the most amiable. They are the only persons who feel an interest in what does not concern them. They have as much regard for others as they have for themselves. They have as many vexations and causes of complaint as there are in the world. They are general righters of wrongs and redressers of grievances. They not only are annoyed by what they can help, by an act of inhumanity done in the next street, or in a neighbouring country by their own countrymen, they not only do not claim any share in the glory, and hate it the more, the more brilliant the success,—but a piece of injustice done three thousand years ago touches them to the quick. When a Pole feels the pike of a Russian at his throat, he has a sense of the insult and the injury; and the persons we are speaking of feel the same sort of sensation, with another added to it, when they hear a good-natured man like Lord Castlereagh declare in a British House of Commons that the Poles are to be treated like Poles. They have an unfortunate attachment to a set of abstract phrases, such as *liberty*, *truth*, *justice*, *humanity*, *honour*, which are continually abused by knaves, and misunderstood by fools, and they can hardly contain themselves for spleen. They have something to keep them in perpetual hot-water. No sooner is one question set at rest than another rises up to perplex them. There is the African Question, the Catholic Question, the Treaty of Paris, the Convention of Paris, the Income Tax, the Alien Bill.—They wear themselves to the bone in the affairs of other people, to whom they can do no manner of service, to the neglect of their own business and pleasure. They teaze themselves to death about the morality of the Turks, or the politics of the French. There are certain words that afflict their ears, and things that lacerate their souls, and remain a plague-spot there forever after. They have a fellow feeling with all that has been done, said, or thought in the world. They have an interest in all science and in all art. They hate a lie as much as a wrong, for truth is the foundation of all justice. Truth is the first thing in their thoughts, then mankind, then their country, last themselves. They love excellence, and bow to fame, which is the shadow of it. Above all, they are anxious to see justice done to the dead, as the best encouragement to the living, and the lasting inheritance of future generations. They do not like to see a great principle undermined, or the fall of a great man. They would sooner forgive a blow in the face than a wanton attack on acknowledged reputation. The contempt in which the French hold Shakspeare is a serious evil to them; nor do they think the matter mended, when they hear an Englishman, who would be thought a profound one, say that Voltaire was a man without wit. They are vexed to see genius playing at Tom Fool, and honesty turned bawd. It gives them a cutting sensation to see Mr. Southey, poet laureat; Mr. Wordsworth, an exciseman; and Mr. Coleridge, nothing. In short, they have a passion for truth; they feel the same attachment to the idea of what is right, that a knave does to his interest, or that a good-natured man does to his ease; and they have as many sources of uneasiness as there are actual or supposed deviations from this standard in the sum of things, or as there is a possibility of folly and mischief in the world.

Principle is a passion for truth; an incorrigible attachment to a general proposition. Good-nature is humanity that costs nothing. No good-natured man was ever a martyr to a cause, in religion or politics. He has no idea of striving against the stream. He may become a good courtier and a loyal subject; and it is hard if he does not, for he has nothing to do in that case but to consult his ease, interest, and outward appearances. The Vicar of Bray was a good-natured man. What a pity he was but a vicar! A good-natured man is utterly unfit for any situation or office in life that requires integrity, fortitude, or generosity,—any sacrifice, except of opinion, or any exertion, but to please. A good-natured man will debauch his friend's mistress, if he has an opportunity, and betray his friend, sooner than share disgrace or danger with him. He will not forego the smallest gratification to save the whole world. He makes his own convenience the standard of right and wrong. He avoids the feeling of pain in himself, and shuts his eyes to the sufferings of others. He will put a malefactor or an innocent person (no matter which) to the rack, and only laugh at the uncouthness of his gestures, or wonder that he is so unmannerly as to cry out. There is no villainy to which he will not lend a helping hand with great coolness and cordiality, for he sees only the pleasant and profitable side of things. He will assent to a falsehood with a leer of complacency, and applaud any atrocity that comes recommended in the garb of authority. He will betray his country to please a Minister, and sign the death-warrant of thousands of wretches, rather than forfeit the congenial smile, the well-known squeeze of the hand. The shrieks of death, the torture of mangled limbs, the last groans of despair, are things that shock his smooth humanity too much ever to make an impression on it: his good-nature sympathises only with the smile, the bow, the gracious salutation, the fawning answer: vice loses its sting and corruption its poison, in the oily gentleness of his disposition. He will not hear of any thing wrong in Church or State. He will defend every abuse by which any thing is to be got, every dirty job, every act of every Minister. In an extreme case, a very good-natured man indeed may try to hang twelve honester men than himself to rise at the Bar, and forge the seal of the realm to continue his colleagues a week longer in office. He is a slave to the will of others, a coward to their prejudices, a tool of their vices. A good-natured man is no more fit to be trusted in public affairs, than a coward or a woman is to lead an army. Spleen is the soul of patriotism and of public good. Lord Castlereagh is a good-natured man, Lord Eldon is a good-natured man, Charles Fox was a good-natured man. The last instance is the most decisive.—The definition of a true patriot is *a good hater*.

A king, who is a good-natured man, is in a fair way of being a great tyrant. A king ought to feel concern for all to whom his power extends; but a good-natured man cares only about himself. If he has a good appetite, eats and sleeps well, nothing in the universe besides can disturb him. The destruction of the lives or liberties of his subjects will not stop him in the least of his caprices, but will concoct well with his bile, and "good digestion wait on appetite and health on both." He will send out his mandate to kill and destroy with the same indifference or satisfaction that he performs any natural function of his body. The consequences are placed beyond the reach of his imagination, or would not affect him if they were not, for he is a fool, and good-natured. A good-natured man hates more than any one else whatever thwarts his will, or contradicts his prejudices; and if he has the power to

prevent it, depend upon it, he will use it without remorse and without controul.*

There is a lower species of this character which is what is usually understood by a *well-meaning man*. A well-meaning man is one who often does a great deal of mischief without any kind of malice. He means no one any harm, if it is not for his interest. He is not a knave, nor perfectly honest. He does not easily resign a good place. Mr. Vansittart is a well-meaning man.

The Irish are a good-natured people: they have many virtues, but their virtues are those of the heart, not of the head. In their passions and affections they are sincere, but they are hypocrites in understanding. If they once begin to calculate the consequences, self-interest prevails. An Irishman who trusts to his principles and a Scotchman who yields to his impulses, are equally dangerous.—The Irish have wit, genius, eloquence, imagination, affections: but they want coherence of understanding, and consequently have no standard of thought or action. Their strength of mind does not keep pace with the warmth of their feelings or the quickness of their conceptions. Their animal spirits run away with them: their reason is a jade. There is something crude, indigested, rash, and discordant in almost all that they do or say. They have no system, no abstract ideas. They are "every thing by starts and nothing long." They are a wild people. They hate whatever imposes a law on their understandings, or a yoke on their wills. To betray the principles they are most bound by their own professions and the expectations of others to maintain, is with them a reclamation of their original rights, and to fly in the face of their benefactors and friends, an assertion of their natural freedom of will. They want consistency and good faith. They unite fierceness with levity. In the midst of their headlong impulses, they have an under-current of selfishness and cunning, which in the end gets the better of them. Their feelings, when no longer excited by novelty or opposition, grow cold and stagnant. Their blood, if not heated by passion, turns to poison. They have a rancour in their hatred of any object they have abandoned, proportioned to the attachment they have professed to it. Their zeal, turned against itself, is furious. The late Mr. Burke was an instance of an Irish patriot and philosopher. He abused metaphysics, because he could make nothing out of them, and turned his back upon liberty, when he found he could get nothing more by her.—See to the same purpose the winding up of the character of *Judy* in Miss Edgeworth's *Castle Rack-rent*.

* Henry VIII. was a good-natured monarch. He cut off his wives' heads with as little ceremony as if they had been eels.—This character ought, as Mr. Cobbett says, to be hooted off the stage, as a disgrace to human nature. Shakspeare represented kings as they were in his time.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

15, *The Punishment of Dirce*, H. Howard, R. A. This composition represents the Sons of Antiope punishing her persecutors, by killing Lycus and fastening Dirce to the horns of a wild bull. It has a vivacious colour, expressive vehemence of action, and an elegant and classical air; but the figures appear to act more like the agents of mere power, than like human beings under the influence of passion. Their mild faces belie their fierce action. They act but do not look revenge. They have nothing of its impatient and withering look, and are representatives of muscular but not of moral power, as they ought to be. The face of Dirce, too, which ought to have the haggard look of terror, is nearly as emotionless.

Mr. Allan's picture of *a Circassian Chief selling Captives to a Turkish Pacha*, 235, is the result of a neat hand and warm feelings. The figures have a gracefulness and energy which give double significancy to their character. The faces and forms, for instance, of the captive brother and sister, are admirably described, as impressed by the misery of their conquered condition; but this pathos comes to our hearts with repercussive force from the beauty of its vehicles, just as the perfume of the rose additionally recommends its richness of colour and elegance of shape, as it blooms and gracefully bends on its stalk. To paint exterior beauty is a difficult task, such at least as Mr. Allan has painted in the young captives, especially the female, whose hygæian complexion, swelled bosom, oval head, symmetric and Grecian limbs, and exact features, appear almost as apologies for the Pacha's forcible seizure of so wealth-surpassing a treasure; but to paint the interior beauty of the moral fabric, the more than Grecian, the divine fabric of the intellect and the heart, this is the Painter's best glory, and it is for so large a share of this that we have mainly to eulogize our Artist. It must indeed be the ferocious only who could look at the Circassian youth, as he vainly struggles against his captors, and not admire the Painter's moral art, and not acknowledge the value of Freedom, or feel hatred to slavery; it must be the frozen in soul, who would not feel to the heart's core the expression of tenderness in his sister, as she averts her look from the soft-seated Pacha, and fixes it solicitously on her brother. The Pacha looks lordly and luxuriant, as if he had a "divine right" to seize the persons of others for his own luxurious gratification and aggrandisement. He looks truly legitimate. His grandees bow with profound acquiescence and humility in his presence while in this legitimate act; his panders expatiate on the wonders they have performed in conquering this right and these enjoyments for him, while the considerate and the feeling weep in silence at his and their brutality and the fate of the wretched victims. To these painter and nature-like recommendations of his art, is added carefulness of execution, and, in many parts, delicacy and truth of tint; though we think that the work on the whole wants purity in the flesh-colour. Reddish-brown covers too large a portion of the picture. The pencilling is in every part as firmly, as freely and elegantly touched off, and the costume (the dress, the manners, the architecture, &c.) is correct and naturally elegant. It is a rich addition to the rooms, and considerably enhances Mr. Allan's professional character.

R. H. *(To be continued.)*

ELGIN MARBLES.

MR. PAYNE KNIGHT'S ANSWER TO THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

As the author of an article, on the Elgin Marbles, in No. XXVIII. of the *Quarterly Review*, expresses a wish to hear Mr. Payne Knight's explanation of the parts of his evidence concerning them, which he has so grossly misrepresented, he shall be very concisely gratified; and if his motives are such as he professes, he will forthwith avow and retract his calumnies.

As to his observations on μεν γαρ and δε, they only betray his extreme ignorance of the Greek language, in which the former is merely the initial, and the latter the consecutive connective in a sentence; and, as the words which were initial in Plutarch's sentence were consecutive in the witness's, he thought himself at liberty to introduce them grammatically, when he could do it without altering the sense, which he conceives (with all due deference to these heaven-born Hoogeveens) he has not altered in the slightest degree.

As for believing this mass of architectural sculpture to be the work of Phidias, it is a sort of belief which defies argument. Plutarch states that Pericles contrived to employ all the artists and artisans of Athens, who had votes,

in his public works; and in the figures of the Metopes alone there is evidence of many different hands of various degrees of merit. In those of the pediments too, there is equally distinct evidence of their being of different and remote ages; if any reliance is to be placed on what have hitherto been deemed certain Criteria in the chronology of Art. The figure of Hercules, called a Theseus, is the Crotoniate Hercules extant upon many coins of that city, some anterior, some posterior to the time of Phidias, and with the title ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΣ always inscribed over it. Croto having perished long before the time of Hadrian, the statue was then without doubt at Rome; and it is extremely probable that he should have a copy of it made as a symbol to accompany his own image in the additional decorations of the Parthenon; but extremely improbable that Phidias, Callicrates or Ictinus should have borrowed the guardian god of a Dorian city of Italy to adorn the temple of the guardian goddess of Athens. That the image of Hadrian was there, such as it appears on his coins, Wheeler says positively; and when Mr. Visconti undertakes to prove that it was Vulcan, he should have first proved that it had a cap, or that Vulcan was ever represented without one.

As for the head of Ajax, at Petworth, Mr. Knight assures the Reviewer that, had it not been in a much better state of preservation than that of the Hercules above-mentioned, neither he nor any of his colleagues would have praised it, or even admitted it into their publication. It has brows and features, of which the grandeur of the expression still remains, though the delicacy of the finishing is lost; but in all these remnants of the Metopes and pediments of the Parthenon there is not a single feature left.

The Frieze of Phigaleia is unquestionably inferior to the best specimens from Athens, but it is as unquestionably superior throughout to the worst even of the Metopes; and the Reviewer, by calling it low relief, proves that he is unacquainted with it, the figures being very highly relieved; while those of the Frieze of the Parthenon are in low or flat relief.

As for the scale of pecuniary value, Mr. Knight formed it as accurately as he could from what his experience furnished of prices paid for articles of the same class; and if the Soros and Egyptian Beetle are worth no more than the Reviewer supposes, why did the Proprietor bring them to England at so great an expence, and then expect the public to pay it?

In page 541 of the *Review*, occurs an instance of fraud in quotation, unparalleled, it is to be hoped, in the malevolence of controversy or libel. The witness was examined as to the modes in which antient artists described or recorded the execution of their own works, with their own names, of which he mentions three: and is then immediately asked whether the word ΕΓΡΑΨΕΝ is ever so employed. To this he answers, *No; I believe no artist would describe it (his work) so himself; it is the historical expression.* (See printed Report, page 42.) But the Reviewer quotes the single syllable *no* as the whole of the answer; and then applies it to what the witness had clearly and distinctly answered in the affirmative: namely, the historical use of the word ΕΓΡΑΨΕΝ in describing the works of others, by Plutarch, Pausanias, and every other historian of art; while the artists themselves use ΕΠΟΙΕΙ or ΕΠΟΙΗΣΕ. It is charitably to be wished that the confusion of ideas imputed to the witness could, on this occasion, be reasonably imputed to the Reviewer; since, if he has acted knowingly and with design, there is no epithet of scorn and detestation which language can supply, that will not appear feeble and inadequate when applied to him.

At the bottom of page 539 of the *Review*, is a note containing a narrative of a private transaction, which would be too trivial and unimportant to be obtruded upon the public, did not the gross and continued falshoods of it implicate the reputation of another person, to whom it may be of serious consequence. The real transaction was as follows:—About three years ago Mr. Bonelli, of Golden-square, sold to Mr. Payne Knight some engraved gems, and among them a fragment of a head of Flora, valued at *one hundred*, not *two hundred and fifty pounds*; and paid for partly in money, and partly in duplicate medals. Though M. Bonelli gave no assurances of its being antient, not only the purchaser, but the late Mr. Marchant, whom he consulted as usual, and other experienced judges, held it to be so; nor was it doubted till about four months ago, when Mr. Pistrucci, an artist from Rome, proclaimed it at Sir Joseph Banks's, to be his own work, executed for Mr. Bonelli for twenty Roman crowns, exclusive of the stone which his employer supplied. Mr. Knight, however, so far from persisting and blustering, as the Reviewer states, expressed his satisfaction in Italian, and in the presence of Sir Joseph Banks, at there being a living artist of so much merit; and from thence went to Mr. Bonelli and urged him to tell the truth, assuring him at the same time that, admitting the work to be Pistrucci's, he had no charge to make against him; the unique beauty of the stone being a sufficient reason for the price. Bonelli persisted that he had bought it among a parcel of others, said to have belonged to the late Sir Robert Ainsley, covered with a calcarious incrustation, which he employed Pistrucci to remove, and paid him twenty Roman Crowns for his work, and the expense of having it set in a ring. As the readiest means of judging between them, Mr. Knight commissioned Mr. Pistrucci to make a fac-simile, which he accordingly did, and at the end of three months brought it, of the same form indeed, but in style and execution as different as possible to his eye, and demanded for it, not as the Reviewer states, *ten*, but *fifty pounds sterling*; and in addition that the purchaser should formally acknowledge both to be by the same hand. This impudent proposal, repeated the next day in writing, Mr. Knight civilly, yet peremptorily declined; but, so far from blustering or persisting obstinately, proposed that both works should be submitted together to the most able artists and experienced judges, to decide between the two contrary asserters, being himself quite indifferent in it, the article remaining the same, whoever made it; and its pecuniary value being no consideration, he never having sold, or attempted to sell, otherwise than at a public auction without reserve, any work of art, at any other price than that which he paid. Mr. Pistrucci having declined this proposal, he has only to repeat it to the present proprietor of his work, whoever he may be; and to add, in justice to Bonelli, that he has repeatedly offered to take back all or any part of the articles purchased of him, and to repay the money with interest. In the case in question too, the surface of the stone, though it has been carefully and skilfully cleaned, still bears such demonstrative testimony to his veracity, that, unless his opponent can bring other proofs of his own ability to counterfeit the slow effects of time on such bodies, his oath will not much avail with experienced and impartial judges.

It may seem strange, that on such subjects as these, the angry passions of any one like the Reviewer, not deeply or directly interested, should be so excited as to obliterate every sentiment of morality and regard to truth: but the case is, that they who feed on public profusion, always wish to extend its ramifications as widely as possible, and thence become first party and then personal enemies of all who endeavour to repress or impede its progress. As this enmity takes up its objects thus in the mass, it spreads a general hardness over the heart, and thereby renders public profi-

gality the most pernicious and most prolific source of private depravity. Men begin by being meanly corrupt, grow gradually callous in profligacy, and finish their career of baseness by becoming as atrociously flagitious, as the natural cowardice of wickedness will allow them to be. Steady and uniform in the principles of fraudulent malevolence only, they are momentarily accommodating themselves to every variety in its practice; now promulgating, with unshaken confidence, the most palpable and injurious falsehoods; and then, almost in the same breath, affecting, with all the reserve of conscientious delicacy, to discredit a witness, because, to preserve the integrity of grammar, he had introduced a consecutive for an initial particle, in quoting from a language which they did not understand.

These few examples of the Reviewer's learning, honesty, and veracity, being sufficient to show both what he *is*, and what he *is not*; it becomes unworthy of the dignity of criticism or honourable controversy to follow him further through the dirty fallacies of misrepresentation, misquotation, and misapplication; or to wade through the muddy shallows of argument and vulgar abortions of wit arising out of them. Indeed, the whole had been treated with the same contemptuous silence, by the principal object of attack, had not his justice and humanity been called upon to save a defenceless and unoffending foreigner from being utterly ruined and disgraced by the cold, treacherous, unprovoked malignity of an anonymous calumniator. Pursuits of taste are mere matters of frivolous, or, at best, elegant amusement, in which no one of enlarged intellect sets any high value upon reputation for skill and discernment; *but every man's moral character, whatever be his situation in life, is the citadel of his happiness; and the wretch who treacherously charges the mine to overthrow it, is only a more cowardly and gratuitous assassin, than the midnight robber, who murders him in his bed. Lurking beneath his disguise, it is a sacred duty to arm against him; and, discovered, to drive him from society, as a morbid mass of contagion, whose atmosphere is death.*

[A remark or two on this last passage shall appear in the next *Examiner*.]

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Saturday, June 1.

JUDGE *v.* COX.

The defendant was a lady of fortune, residing at Harrow. The plaintiff was a baker in the same place, who brought the present action to recover a compensation in damages for an injury sustained by the bite of a ferocious dog belonging to the defendant. It appeared that Mrs. Cox took the house in which she resides of a lady named Berner, and at the time of engaging the house she also took the animal in question, which had been bred on the premises, and was recommended as an excellent house dog. The animal was kept continually chained up during the day, but on the 1st of February last, he broke his chain, and got loose. The plaintiff was at this time coming from the house, and the animal made after him. Mr. Cox, the son of the defendant, however, coming at the time to the spot, caught him by the collar, and was proceeding with him to his kennel, when unfortunately he again broke from him, and seizing the plaintiff by the leg, lacerated it in a most shocking manner. The plaintiff was at length liberated from his bite, but not till he had received so severe an injury as confined him under medical care, and prevented his attending to his business for six weeks.

On the part of the defendant, it was urged that she was ignorant of the ferocious disposition of the dog, and that she was justified in keeping it as a watchful guard to her premises.

After a short deliberation, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 55*l*. Costs 40*s*.

MANTON *v.* MELLISH.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, an eminent gunmaker, to recover 53*l*. 3*s*. the price of a double barrelled fowling piece made by him to the order of Colonel Mellish, the defendant. At the time the order was given, the defendant was serving in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington, as Assistant Adjutant-General. The piece was sent according to order, by Manton, to Mr. Lindegren, the Colonel's agent at Portsmouth, by whom it was forwarded on board a vessel to be sent to the Colonel, but no licence having been procured to authorize its being sent out of the kingdom, as required by law, it was seized by the custom-house officers as warlike stores. Upon application for payment by the plaintiff, the defendant refused to pay for what he had never received, contending that the plaintiff, knowing he was going to send an article out of the kingdom which could not be legally exported without a licence, ought to have procured one. Upon this refusal the plaintiff brought his present action.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, for the plaintiff, now contended that his duty ceased when he, in compliance with the order of Col. Mellish, sent the gun to Mr. Lindegren, the Colonel's agent, and that Mr. Lindegren ought to have procured the licence.—Mr. SCARLETT, on the other hand, submitted that it was the duty of the plaintiff to do all which was necessary to insure the safe delivery of the article which he had undertaken to furnish to the defendant.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 53*l*. 3*s*. leave being given to the defendant to move hereafter to set the verdict aside, should he think proper to do so.

Wednesday, June 5.

MARY GIBBERSON *v.* E. L. CHARLTON ESQ.

This action was to recover damages for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, that the defendant was not unknown in Westminster-hall, his name having formerly appeared to a transaction not very dissimilar to the present: he had an ample fortune, residing principally upon his estate at Ludford, near Ludlow, and having filled the office of High Sheriff for Worcester. The plaintiff lost her husband only a few months before the still more afflicting calamity which had given rise to this action. She resided at Brompton, where she and her husband had carried on trade for upwards of 20 years, and was assisted in the business and the household duties by a son, a lad, and three daughters, Mary, Hannah, and Charlotte, the first about 20, the second about 16, and the last not more than 15 years old. The Jury would scarcely believe that the two last had become the victims of the seductive arts of the defendant and his friend Captain Seymour, of the guards: these two gentlemen had united their exertions in the most cold-blooded, and deliberate, and persevering attempts to gratify unbridled licentiousness; language was unequal to the expression of the baseness of the design, the cruelty of the execution, and the misery that had resulted from it. The two younger daughters of the plaintiff, Hannah and Charlotte, had been walking in Hyde-park when they were accosted by the defendant and Captain Seymour, who in vain endeavoured to learn where they lived; the gentlemen consequently followed them home, watched every opportunity of speaking to the young females in the absence of their mother, their elder sister, or other advisers, writing the most passionate and pressing letters, professing that eternity of attachment, which lasts only to the moment of gratification, and making those most flattering promises which are intended only to delude and betray. Having at length succeeded in overcoming the scruples of Miss Hannah Gibberson (for it was to her that the defendant paid his assiduous addresses, while Captain Seymour devoted himself to Charlotte), he prevailed upon her to quit her home, that she might proceed with him to Bath; and her sister consented to the same imprudent step with her admirer. In pursuance of the plot of these gentlemen, however, they did not find it convenient to leave London on the day of the elopement, but promised until the next to lodge the young ladies at the house of a friend. The Jury would not be astonished to hear, that that house was the bagnio, called the Key, in Chandos-street, where the guilty design of the defendant was perpetrated. Within a day or two afterwards, Mr. Charlton excused himself on the ground of pressing business, which called him immediately into Worcestershire; and he and Capt. Seymour, putting these two injured and unprotected females into a lodging in Seymour-place, there abandoned them; making them answerable to the woman of the house, where they were literally confined for some months, being unable to pay for the accommodation afforded. The Learned Counsel then read some of the correspondence of the defendant. The first was a letter dated a few days before the defendant accomplished his purpose. It was in these terms:—

"*Friday morning, four o'clock.*

"MY DEAR HANNAH,—How disappointed I was at your not coming to the play—such a note, too, beginning "Sir;" so cold:

if you had been writing to your tradesman for a pair of shoes, it could not have been less affectionate. I was sadly grieved not to see you yesterday or to-day, when Charlotte came: was this kind? Indeed, indeed, you are too cruel. I would have gone a thousand miles to meet you, but you could not stir as many inches to gratify me. If you do not come to-morrow, I shall be half distracted, *and I shall not mind what I do:* I shall come to Queen-street, be the consequence what it will. Pray, pray, come to-morrow, and meet me at four or half-past four, where we met on Tuesday: I stay in town but to see you. You may suppose this sudden attachment of mine is scarcely to be depended upon, having seen you for so short a time: but I know not how it is, but I am as much in love as if I had known you ten times as long. If you are fond of poetry, read the following lines, which will perhaps account for it:—

"The passion which, by slow degrees,
Is nurst into a flame,
Habit, friendship, what you please,
But *love* is not its name.

For love, to be completely true,
In death at sight should deal,
Should be the first one ever knew;
In short, the one I feel.

To write, to see, and to converse,
By turns to play the fool,
Is to send passion out to nurse,
And put one's heart to school."

This billet was written on the 1st of January. On the 9th of that month the seduction was effected; and the defendant having left town, his tone soon changed. as the next letter would witness: it was directed to Mrs. Hamilton, Seymour-place, the name which he advised Miss Gibberson to assume. It was dated from his estate at Ludford, 20th January:—

"My Dearest Hannah,—I am grieved to say that the most provoking business will detain me in the country some time longer, nevertheless I hope to be in town in a fortnight or three weeks. My dearest love, you do not know how sorry I am to have ever taken you away from home. Mary (her eldest sister,) I trust, you have seen, and that she has persuaded you to return: if she has not been able to do that, let me add my humble endeavours. You know not the miseries that await you! but if you are determined to stay away, I will do every thing in my power to lighten them; but think, my dear love, if I was to go abroad, where would you find a friend? do any thing rather than follow the hated life of a woman of the town. Let me hear from you in a day or two, and direct to me at the Hop-pole at Worcester. At present I have not time to say half I could wish; only that you may be as happy as I wish you is the sincere wish of your true friend, E. L. C.

"Give my love to Charlotte; she is wild, and may despise my doctrine, but she may live to repent it."

Again, nine days afterwards, the defendant wrote as follows:

"My Dearest Hannah,—Again I am prevented coming to London, and I will now fairly state to you the reason. I came down in hopes of getting my rents paid, which my steward wrote to say were very deficient. I am sorry to say I have been very unsuccessful, and cannot get any money, and I shall not be able to come till I do; therefore you will not take unkindly what I am going to say: the truth is, you must triflingly blame yourself for not coming down here when you were asked. Glad I am of it now, as I could not have supported you; *but the only way I can recommend to you, is to go and live with some gentleman whom you love nearly as well as me.* Pretty and beautiful as you are, no doubt you have had plenty of offers. I cannot afford to keep you at present; I love you, however, as much as ever, and the instant I can come to town, which I hope will be soon, I will call and see you, and will keep you. Still, however, I hope you will go home. Do not direct here for a day or two, as I am going into Yorkshire. Your affectionate E. C."

A fourth letter, in reply to one written by the plaintiff's daughter, was in these terms:—

"My Dearest Hannah,—Indeed, indeed, your letter is very unkind, and more severe than I deserve. In reply I have to state, that I knew my presence was necessary at Ludlow before I saw you, but I had no idea that my affairs would turn out so. I do not blame you for not coming with me, for I believe it was to oblige your sister, to whom your company would be very satisfactory. I know of but two ways for you to pursue: either returning home, or living with some other person till I can afford to keep you. It seems perhaps not much like affection in me in proposing such an alternative as the latter, but what is to be done? I have not the means to support you, and you will not return home. It was for your good, for your very existence, I recommended that you should bestow your affections upon another. I can only say, when I can afford to come to London and protect you, I would prefer you to all the world; but I sadly fear that will be some time first. You know not how miserable your letter has made me, &c. Write a letter to me, my dearest love, in a different and more consoling style; and with best wishes to all, believe me always your's, E. L. C."

The Learned Counsel made many severe remarks upon the contents of these letters, and particularly those parts which recommended, in such coarse terms, that Miss Gibberson should throw herself into the arms of some other man. He left the case to the Jury to decide upon the question of damages.

Thomas Coleraine, steward to the defendant, with obvious reluctance proved the hand-writing of his master to the letters above given.

Mrs. Mary Cooke knew the plaintiff, her three daughters, and one son: it appeared to her to be a well-regulated family. The husband of the plaintiff before his death carried on the business of a tailor.

Miss Hannah Gibberson said, she had completed her 17th year last July, and her sister Charlotte was a year younger: last Christmas-day was the first time she saw the defendant: she was walking with her sister Charlotte in Hyde-park, when the defendant and Capt. Seymour came up and asked where they lived: the witness refused to tell, and the defendant and his friend followed them home. To prevent his coming next day, the witness and her sister promised to meet them in Bond-street; but the weather being wet, the defendant came to the house of the plaintiff; the servant told the plaintiff they were out. The next time she saw the defendant was in St. James's-street; the witness's sisters were with her: the defendant stopped Charlotte, and afterwards met them again in Bond-street; and as they were going to tea in Berkeley-street, he said he would escort them. The witness appointed to meet him at 10 at night, when they came away, and he walked home with them—sometimes he walked with the witness alone. He told her he was leaving London for Worcestershire, asked her to go with him, and promised he would take care of her for life: he added that he had never seen a girl he liked better, at the same time disclosing his name and address at Ludford. The witness refused, but the defendant again pressed his proposal, saying that the witness should never want a shilling as long as he had one, and that after his death he would provide for her. This passed on the Monday; and on the Wednesday the witness, walking with her sister Charlotte in Burlington-gardens, met the defendant again with Mr. Seymour, whom they had known six weeks before. The defendant again entreated the witness to leave her home, promising her every protection. Capt. Seymour obtained tickets for the play in the way home, which Charlotte accepted, but the witness rejected. On Wednesday night the witness sent back the tickets to No. 51, Curzon-street, and on Friday morning the first letter was received; in consequence of which the witness met the defendant the next day in Burlington-gardens, having made some excuse to her mother: Charlotte went with her. The defendant and Mr. Seymour were both there, and the witness promised to meet him on Sunday in the Park; and they met accordingly. The defendant asked the witness to proceed with him to Bath, as Seymour, who was there, had persuaded Charlotte to go there with him: both the gentlemen promised to take care of the witness and Charlotte as long as they lived. The witness appointed to meet him next day in Burlington-gardens; but being wet, they could not go. The defendant, in consequence, wrote another letter requesting the witness to leave her home with Charlotte the following day: they did so between 3 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and met the defendant and Seymour in Burlington-gardens. After some persuasion, they both consented to go to Bath with the defendant and Seymour, but for that night it was agreed they were to sleep at the house of a friend. They accordingly walked to a house of ill fame in Chandos-street, and the witness there wrote a note to her sister to inform her that they were many miles distant with two gentlemen. Seymour went away to dine out, and the witness, her sister Charlotte, and Charlton, dined together at the Key about nine at night: Seymour returned at about eleven o'clock, and they afterwards retired to bed in separate apartments, the witness with Charlton, and Charlotte with Seymour. Next morning they met at breakfast: the two gentlemen went out, and did not return until the evening: the defendant

and Mr. Seymour, who was in the guards, excused themselves from leaving town for Bath, as the latter could not obtain leave from the Duke of York to be absent from duty. It was then finally arranged that the witness and her sister should live together in Seymour-place with the Captain, while Charlton went out of town, promising to return in a week or ten days. The witness wrote to Mr. Charlton, and in consequence received the two letters read by the Attorney-General, which, by consent, were directed to Mrs. Hamilton, the name the witness was to assume. They remained in the lodgings three or four months, but Mr. Seymour continued his visits to Charlotte only for three weeks. Charlton gave the witness 10*l.* the first evening at the Key, and 5*l.* more the next morning, both sums to buy linen for the journey to Bath; and 10*l.* were sent when they were in Seymour-place. At the end of three or four months the witness and her sister returned to their mother, who was obliged to pay 17*l.* to the woman of the house where they had lodged.

To questions from Lord ELLENBOROUGH, she said, that she had no reason to believe that the Key, in Chandos-street, was a house of ill-fame before she went out with her sister to buy linen for the journey to Bath. They only saw one man there, and no beds were ordered; they were shown into a sitting-room, and she thought that the brothel was a family hotel.

Mr. TOPPING addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendant, pressing particularly the facility with which he had gained the favour of the lady.

After a short charge from Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 500*l.*

DIXON *v.* BELL.

This was an action to recover damages for an injury sustained by the son of the plaintiff, a boy of about eight years old, in consequence of the firing of the defendant's fowling-piece. The defendant had sent a Mulatto girl, 13 years old, for the gun, ordering that the priming should be taken out before it was delivered; this precaution was taken, but it was not unloaded, and some grains of powder got into the pan: the girl in passing through the kitchen presented the piece at the plaintiff's son; it went off, and dreadfully lacerated his face, being charged with old printing types. The boy lost an eye, and his mouth was much injured. The Jury gave the plaintiff 100*l.* damages.

Friday, June 7.

LANCEY *v.* HUNTER.

This was an action for a breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Hunter was a widower, aged about 52, and a man of large property, living in Cavendish-square. Miss Lancey had been a Governess in his family, and was about 28 years of age. It was proved that the proposition of marriage had been made to Miss Lancey's father, a very respectable person, and accepted; and that up to the time of the breaking off the match, not the slightest imputation had been made on the plaintiff's conduct.—Some letters were read from the defendant—one of which ran thus:—

"I am perfectly wretched and miserable when absent from you, my beloved Ann. I have no pleasure in society unless in that of my beloved, my dearest beloved; and look forward anxiously to the long distant day, the 25th of August. I have examined the almanack, and find that day will fall on a Friday, the only unlucky day in the week; but I hope my beloved will consent to the ceremony taking place either on the 26th, or on Monday the 28th; if it should be delayed till September, as you propose, we shall miss the vintage in France, which I wish to avoid. Oh! my dear sweet Ann, you little know how dearly, how sincerely, how truly, I love you; if I attempt to read, I lay down my book every five lines to resume my delightful reveries. When I walk in the street I am so absent that I run against people every instant. Oh! my lovely Ann, you are too good to me, but I hope some time hence to make you amends by my conduct as an affectionate husband."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said it was clear that there had been a promise made to marry, and that a breach had taken place. The plaintiff had been induced to rely upon being placed in a most respectable establishment; in this expectation she had been disappointed, without any fault of her own, and therefore she was entitled to receive reasonable compensation.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, 1500*l.*

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Saturday, June 1.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL *v.* DUNN AND WALKER.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated that this was an information which the Attorney-General had felt his duty to file against the defendants, who were Chemists and Druggists, for supplying deleterious articles to a common brewer; and that this prosecution was instituted not more from a regard to the revenue than to the health of his Majesty's subjects, particularly of the lower orders, to whom porter was the most grateful beverage. That it was the determination of the Officers of Government to prosecute with the utmost severity every druggist who was discovered so offending.

Mr. Serjeant PELL stated, that it was out of his power to make a defence; that no one could lament the practice more than himself; and he trusted this proceeding would be attended with its proper effect. Verdict for the King—Penalty 500*l.*

SHERIFFS' COURT.

Wednesday, June 5.

LIBEL.—HARDY *v.* GLASSINGTON AND OTHERS.

This was an action for a libel, published in the *Morning Herald*, against Lady Hardy, the wife of Sir T. Hardy. The defendants had suffered judgment to go by default; and the question of the assessment of damages came before the Sheriffs' Court this day. They were laid at 10,000*l.*

Mr. Serjeant BEST stated, that the gallant plaintiff and his Lady were acquainted with the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, by whom they were invited to partake, with other distinguished characters, of the Christmas festivities of Baron's Court, in Ireland, and, when they returned, they were informed of the injurious paragraphs which had appeared in their absence. The plaintiffs were not desirous of proceeding against the *Morning Herald*, if they could have traced the articles to any other publication; and he would even say now, that if the defendants would give up the authors of the paragraphs, the plaintiff would at once retire from the Court, paying his own costs.—The Learned Serjeant here read various paragraphs, one of which was as follows:—"The Lady who has taken so lamentable a trip with her hoary paramour to the *Paphian* shrine, has but just entered her 25th year, was universally admired for her beauty and accomplishments; and, till this unfortunate step, was held in high estimation for her domestic virtues."—There was not a word of truth (he added) in this, except what related to the age, to the beauty, and to the virtues of this injured lady. He had not language adequately to express his indignation at this paragraph—this canting, hypocritical lamentation—sent forth at the moment when its author well knew that the virtue of Lady Hardy was as pure and as unsullied as when she first came into the world!

Admiral Sir J. Beresford stated, that he had been acquainted with Sir Thomas and Lady Hardy ever since their marriage. Lady Hardy was the daughter of Admiral Berkeley, and niece of the Duke of Richmond; her Ladyship had three female children. No man was fonder of his wife than Sir Thomas; and up to the moment the witness was speaking, he believed there was no lady living more virtuous than Lady Hardy.—He had seen one of the paragraphs, and thought it alluded to Lady Hardy and the Marquis of Abercorn.

Mr. Serjeant COPLEY, for the defendant, admitted that every part of the libel was false, and the reputation of the injured and excellent Lady would again go forth to the world as pure and unblemished as ever.—The Paper was got up in a great hurry, and in the night, under the care of the Editor, and, from the great variety of matter of which it was composed, it was easy to suppose that articles might slip in, which would have been rejected, had more time been allowed for deliberation.

The Jury, after a short consideration, assessed the damages at—*One Thousand Pounds.*

OLD BAILEY.

The celebrated *Mary Ann King* was on Wednesday evening brought to the bar, charged with feloniously obtaining property under false pretences.

Richard Jeune deposed, that he lived at No. 15, Bishopsgate-street, and was a shoemaker; the prisoner lodged with him: on the 1st of April she obtained from him a pair of shoes, under the promise that Mr. Thomas would pay for them when he came to town, which would be on the Monday following: on the Friday she obtained two pair of shoes, and a pair of boots, under the same false pretence.

Mr. COMMON SERJEANT here put an end to the trial by observing, that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner of felony; and although she might have used a false pre-

tence, there was nothing brought forward to prove it; therefore, under the deficiency of evidence, they must acquit the prisoner.

The Jury immediately found a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The prisoner, upon entering the dock, appeared to be much affected, and called for a chair and a smelling-bottle, both of which requests were immediately complied with. The remark of the Common Serjeant to the Jury, however, seemed to assist the recovery of the prisoner, as the smelling-bottle immediately disappeared, and the handkerchief was instantly put into her pocket.

On Thursday, *Brabazon Christian* was indicted for grand larceny, in stealing a large quantity of wearing apparel, the property of James Badmar, a Swiss.—This case was detailed to our readers a few days ago in the police report of Union-hall. The Jury found a verdict—*Guilty*.

The COMMON-SERJEANT said, upon application being made by the prosecutor for mercy towards the prisoner, that it was the duty of the Courts of Justice to protect foreigners resorting to this country from being injured, especially by Englishmen; and he considered this country would not be redeeming its pledges of hospitality and kindness towards foreigners, were it to suffer such men to remain in the country: the law would therefore be strictly enforced, and the prisoner would be transported for seven years.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

R. Roberts was found guilty of being concerned in stealing and negociating Bank-notes, to the amount of 1900*l.* stolen from the Windsor coach.—When the verdict was pronounced, the prisoner called Heaven to witness his innocence, declaring that he was neither in London nor Uxbridge on the day alleged by the witnesses; and that the prosecution was a foul conspiracy against him.—Sentence, imprisonment for one year.

POLICE.

QUEEN-SQUARE.

The Lessees of Mary-la-bonne Toll, and the body of farmers of Middlesex, having been at variance for a considerable time in consequence of waggons, &c. carrying manure out of London, being charged toll contrary to the statute; the case has been repeatedly brought before the Magistrates, but no final decision made. Mr. Smith, who occupies several farms beyond Tyburn turnpike, at length took up the subject, and lodged an information against J. Adams, collector, under the 53d of the King, which subjects the farmer of the tolls to a penalty of 5*l.* and the collector to 40*s.*—Mr. ADOLPHUS, in support of the information, referred to the 39th chapter of the 30th of the King, which exempts all carriages carying manure, and quoted the opinion of many eminent lawers; all of whom agreed that the Act meant to exempt the farmer.—Mr. FIELDING said, his opinion was, that all manure should pass free; and he was convinced that such was the intention of the Legislature; but he had no jurisdiction to enforce it; and he did not know any Act of Parliament that would punish the gate-keeper for exacting it.—The Lessees said, that notwithstanding the public mind was prejudiced against them, they should continue to collect the toll, and were ready to justify their conduct against any action that might be brought against them.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Saturday week, a fire broke out in the workshop of Messrs. Irwin and Keep, coach-makers, in Mary-le-bonne-street, adjoining the back premises of Sir H. Russell, who had a large company at a ball and supper at the time. As soon as the event was ascertained, the company, consisting of about 70 Noblemen and Gentlemen, most laudably joined their efforts in working the engines, &c, while the ladies entered the carriages without regard to ownership or any thing else. On the flames extending to Sir H. Russell's stables, the gentlemen conveyed his most valuable property to the house of a friend opposite. The whole of the premises of Messrs. Irwin and Keep were destroyed, and a valuable stock consumed. Eight new carriages were destroyed, as also 18 which were building. The turpentine, varnish, &c. adding greatly to the conflagration. A few carriages and a small part of the household furniture were saved. The workshops behind, Mr. Nixon's, the brush-maker, and Mr. Mason, the ironmonger, in Mary-le-bonne-street, and several other houses, are damaged. Messrs. Irwin and Keep had two houses in the same street, over the coach warehouses, one of them, which is attached to houses in Wimpole-street, is entirely destroyed. A piece of timber fell upon a man, and he was taken up senseless, carried to the hospital, and is stated to be since dead.—The fire was occasioned by a kettle of varnish boiling over.

On Saturday week, the Old Blue, and Union Opposition, Windsor coaches, set off at the same time from the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, when the Old Blue had the lead; but when the Opposition coach reached the turnpike, the driver made a dash, and got the start; having stopped, however, at the half-way house to Kensington, to take up a passenger, he was pushing on at an increased rate to overtake his competitor, when the coach ran against a bank and was overturned, with 17 outside passengers; one of whom had his thigh broken, and was conveyed to the hospital.—We hope a strict investigation of the circumstance will take place, and the gentlemen of the whip will at length be taught, that the lives and limbs of his Majesty's subjects are too sacred to be hazarded, for any competition they may choose to engage in.

Wednesday night a fire broke out on the premises formerly occupied by Sir J. Eamer and Co. as a sugar bake-house, and now by Mr. Andrews, as drug-mills, in Gloucester-court, Whitecross-street, occasioned by the steam-engine being over-heated, by which six small houses, separated from the mills by a narrow court, were also nearly destroyed.

On Thursday, an inquisition was taken on the body of James Dalton, an apprentice to Mr. White, a tallow-chandler at Poplar, who lost his life in the fire on Tuesday morning, which consumed the whole of the house, with nearly all the property. Verdict—*Accidental Death.*

A forgery to a considerable amount has been brought to light within these few days. The Bank had been induced from the respectability of the supposed acceptors of certain bills, to discount them; but on their becoming due, the fraud was discovered.

Lord Derby having occasion to remit to town 2000*l.* he inclosed the same in two or more franks. In the usual course of the post, the letters containing the notes were to pass through the inland office. After a sufficient time had elapsed for their arrival, it was found they had not reached their destination, and a strict investigation was set on foot. All the persons connected with the inland office have appeared ready to answer any interrogatories put to them; from whence it is inferred that the robbery may not have occurred in the Post-Office Department.

A Limerick paper states, that the following dreadful occurrence took place on Sunday week at Ballingarry:—John Cuinane, a farmer, supposed in a fit of insanity, put a period to his wife's existence, by beating her brains out with a hammer, after which horrible perpetration he cut his own throat, and expired in a few minutes.

BIRTH.

On Saturday morning, the 8th instant, at Pentonville, Mrs. James Batchelor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, at Plymouth, the Rev. Robert Lampen, B.A. to Elizabeth Score Gandy, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Gandy, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

On Thursday last, at Shoreditch Church, Captain Edgar, to Miss Proon, of Trafalgar-square, Stepney.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult. Mr. C. B. Grant, son of the late Mr. Alex. Grant, formerly of Wardour-street, Soho, printer.

May 15, at Tonbridge Wells, in her 77th year, Mrs. Dorothea Mouck, a lineal descendant of the celebrated Duke of Albemarle.

May 27, at Hackney, (after having passed the early part of that day in good health), aged 80, Mrs. Sarah Leighton.

On Sunday, in Prince's-court, Westminster, Edward Astle, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A.

On Monday, the 3d instant, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Lines, pastry-cook, Birmingham.

June 4, at Thornton-house, Greenwich, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Sir Samuel Whitcombe, Knight.

Suddenly, on Monday night, Harriett, the second daughter of Sir John Eamer, at his house, Blackheath.

March 20, at the Brazils, the Queen of Portugal. Her Majesty had long laboured under a melancholy mental kind of derangement.

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